

years ago had not the public treasury been depleted by
vampires to whose custody it had been entrusted.

Could not these objects be accomplished by allowing the United States to erect a fire proof building on the site of the building destroyed for federal purposes, upon consideration that this building should be connected with the present City Hall by two fire proof buildings running from east and west ends so as to form the whole into a magnificent single building, and that on each side three streets of which end belong to the City, and the north side to the United States? Congress cannot find a suitable spot for federal use elsewhere for a like sum.

This project of new building made, will give six or seven fire proof rooms in the basement and first story records, in the wings and the second story and attic will afford the Courts all the accommodation required.

Let the Reformers consider the salutary public purposes of such a noble structure, and the public purposes will not add a dollar to the public bursons.

J. S. B.

THE SANCTITY OF THE GRAVE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune

SEN: The disinterested gentlemen who wish to make highway through Trinity Church-yard, are continuing

charging the Vestry of that Church with want or insincerity in their professions of respect for the sanctity of the grave, and make very light of those sacred associations connected with that hallowed spot. That the gentlemen are sincere in their attempts to cast odium on a religious body, their feeble guardianship of a precious trust, will appear from the following extracts of opinions expressed by them:

The late Judge Saundford, in the case of the German Reformed Church says:

It is painful and deeply abhorrent to the sensibilities of our race to have the remains of beloved friends and relatives discarded as refuse, and cast into the sea, or to have the bones of the dead scattered in the dust, and buried in the earth, without ceremony, not hallowed by any of the associations which sanctify the consecrated ground where they are deposited. It is a sad sight to see the bones of the dead scattered in the dust, and buried in the earth, without ceremony, not hallowed by any of the associations which sanctify the consecrated ground where they are deposited. It is a sad sight to see the bones of the dead scattered in the dust, and buried in the earth, without ceremony, not hallowed by any of the associations which sanctify the consecrated ground where they are deposited.

were strongly enlisted in behalf of these complaining vindicators of the repose of the bones of their kindred."

which had ceased to be used, remarks—
The land in question was dedicated as a grave-yard, and the use of the dead should be allowed to repose in undisturbed solitude and quiet. The grave is hallowed. This sentiment is deeply sacred to the human heart, and is recognized in a crime which scarcely admits of excuse—re-pelling in the breast of the savage than in that of civilized man—a violating every rude approach to the resting-place of the dead, and forbidding, as sacrilegious, its use for any of the vulgar and common purposes of life.

Your obedient servant. A SUBSCRIBER.

RIDGWOOD ME

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
BOSTON, MA. Saturday Jan. 31, 1886.

This village is upon the west side of the Saco River, directly opposite the village of Saco. Biddeford and Saco contain a population of about 6,000 each. The people largely engaged in manufacturing, as the following will show: On the east, or Saco side, the York Company has five mills for the manufacture of different descriptions of ton goods. They run about 45,000 spindles. On the Biddeford side, we have a machine shop which employs about 250 men.

engaged in constructing machinery for cotton mills. work made is not surpassed by any in New England.

Lacemia Company have three mills, annual production of 100,000 ft. of lumber, 100,000 spindles, and manufacture drillings, and The Peppo Company have a mill, which produces 100,000 spindles, and contemplate the erection of an additional one; the approach to this season, which will increase their facilities about 100 per cent. They are engaged in the manufacture of cotton, heavy drillings, and fine sheeting. We have a large iron foundry that gives employment to from 40 to 50 men, and a large number of mills engaged in the manufacture of lumber. The place is one of much enterprise and thrift. It is soon to be lighted with gas.

EASTON, ITS BUSINESS, AND PROSPECT

From Our Own Reporter.
EASTON, Penn., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1883.

I don't know when I have been more surprised and pleasantly disappointed than when I first caught sight of this place from the top of the hotel coach, which came from the railroad station at Philadelphia. And crossing the bridge to the long, straight stretch which led up through the town, though at this season it can hardly be "put its best foot forward," the agreeable impression remained. Not having seen or heard anything in relation to the picturesque situation of the town, I had not my imagination connected beauty of surrounding scene with a town, which I knew only as an outlet for the products of the region and a terminus of the New Jersey Central.

Railroad. In fact the town occupies a very beautiful, the small of ground rising from the Delaware, bounde

the south by the Lehigh and on the north by the Bash-
The hills in the neighborhood, some of which are still
worthy to be called mountains, have beautifully curv-
outlines, and the more distant ranges are picturesque
high degree. The surrounding country is of great fer-
and taking the agricultural, and manufacturing fac-
of the place into consideration, I can but admire
"penny wise and pound foolish" course pursued by
Philadelphia, in refusing the capital necessary to fur-
the Eastern people with railroad facilities until forced
the measure by seeing them opening a large trade

New-York, so soon as the New Jersey Central was carried to the river. I have conversed with gentlemen here on this subject, and find such a strong feeling exist-

In addition to the superiority of the New York market for facilities for doing business, will be likely to count to make the New Jersey road the grand channel of East-West trade, even after the road down the river shall be finished, which is already completed to within some eight miles of Philadelphia. The Lehigh and Bushkill flow through deep gorges, and the lofty ridges rising immediately to their banks afford situations of uncommon beauty for erection of dwellings and public buildings. On the west side of the latter stream, a flight of over a hundred steps leads up the steep side of a hill to the summit, in which Jefferson College is situated, looking far away down the river into the Delaware. On an eminence back of the college stands the handsome cottage like building of the temple academy, and another vacant spot near is on

the sites spoken of for the court house of Northampton Co.—a building much needed, and which if built

In looking about the town I have been greatly struck with its business facilities. The Bountiful, though a small stream, is fed by springs in the bountiful and affords never failing water power, which is extensively used. This is no thing in comparison with the power afforded the Lehigh, which is capable of driving all the mills that can be crowded into a space of miles away. I accepted an invitation to ride out to South Easton, the seat of several large iron works, about a mile and a half up the

Lehigh, and on its south bank. The Glendon Iron Works belong to a Boston Company, which had the good

have three very large furnaces in operation, and turn out a large quantity of pig iron daily. The best limestone for forming the basis of the hills at whose foot the works stand, the coal and ore are delivered on the spot by the canal. The same artificial stream furnishes all the power necessary for the machinery. The company is said to be at the present time making large profits.

Not far below these works are the South-Easton roll and wire mills, employing a large number of hands, turning out a great amount of work. Another clust

mill and houses belong to a heavy cotton manufacturing company, and the best evidence of the success of the various manufactures, is found in the long line of new and substantial dwellings which line the highway. Now Boston and New York have their eyes upon this town, there seems to be nothing in the way of Easton becoming a very extensive and populous manufacturing town.

Jersey Central—the pier for the bridge connecting the two cities are already completed in the river. A stranger cannot help but notice that the isolated cliffs, which stand here and there

Many circumstances have been related to me, showing the want of that important individual, "the schoolmaster," in this part of Pennsylvania. In Eastern the common schools, I am told, are now on a good footing, but the difficulty of obtaining teachers prevents the introduction of good schools into many of the benighted spots, which this State has rather an unenviable fame for.

there is a want of public and refining amusements, bad consequences ensue. A band of amateurs, with

horns for instruments, are now giving a series of ver-
ceptable concerts, and it is certainly to be hoped
create a taste for something beyond bar room amuse-
Bachelor parties are just now in vogue, and one given
terday in the American House, where I am stopping,
really worthy of a passing notice. A hostess of
was invited, and the party began with very fine
In the evening followed a dance and supper—the
one which would do honor to one of our city hotels
was none the less due to the fact that the waiters at
were as good a band of girls as one would wish to
For I could wish that the custom of employing
first-class waiters was universal, for besides opening a

of support to the worthy and industrious woman, pleasanter to be served by "the neat-handed Ph

This morning I had an unexpected pleasure at the house of Mr. Maxwell, sometime counsel at Trieste, during more commiseration, and this was a sight of a head

half bust of a Prosperpine, somewhat less than life size is by Powers—and in the Divine beauty of feature and symmetry of composition surpasses any other effort yet

happened to have been the result of that teacher's class. Mr. M. is not only a very good teacher, but a very good person, both for his character and his sense of duty. In some degree a teacher's influence is felt in the lives of his pupils. A. W. W.